

What is claimed is:

1. A polynucleotide comprising an endogenous variant of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a degenerate variant of said endogenous variant.
2. A polynucleotide according to claim 1 further comprising a splice variant.
3. A polynucleotide encoding a β -amyloid peptide-binding (BBP) protein comprising a PXDGS motif beginning at amino acid 237.
4. A protein comprising the amino acid of SEQ ID NO: 2.
5. A protein comprising the amino acid of SEQ ID NO: 2 from amino acid 68 to amino acid 269.
6. A protein comprising the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone BBP1-fl deposited under accession number ATCC 98617.
7. A protein comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 185 to amino acid 217 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
8. A fusion protein comprising a BBP1 linked to a heterologous protein or peptide sequence.
9. The fusion protein of claim 8 wherein the BBP1 has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
10. A method for determining a polynucleotide encoding a β -amyloid peptide-binding protein (BBP) in a sample comprising the steps of (a) hybridizing to a sample a probe specific for said polynucleotide under conditions effective for said probe to hybridize specifically to said polynucleotide; and (b) determining the

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hybridization of said probe to polynucleotides in the sample, wherein said probe comprises a nucleic acid sequence having a region of 20 or more base pairs at least 90% identical to the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

11. A method for determining a polynucleotide encoding a β -amyloid peptide-binding protein (BBP) in a sample comprising the steps of (a) hybridizing to a sample a probe specific for said polynucleotide under conditions effective for said probe to hybridize specifically to said polynucleotide; and (b) determining the hybridization of said probe to polynucleotides in the sample, wherein said probe comprises a nucleic acid sequence having a region of 20 or more base pairs at least 90% identical to the polynucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of ATCC 98617 or ATCC 98399.

12. An antibody that binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

13. An antibody that binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of the β -amyloid peptide binding protein encoded by the cDNA insert of ATCC 98617.

14. An antibody that binds to an extracellular region of a BBP.

15. An antibody according to claim 14 wherein the extracellular region comprises the PXDGS motif.

16. A method for detecting in a sample a polypeptide comprising a region at least 90% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, said method comprising (a) incubating with a sample a reagent that bind specifically to said polypeptide under conditions effective for specific binding; and (b) determining the binding of said reagent to said polypeptide in the sample.

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17. A method for detecting in a sample a polypeptide comprising a region at least 90% identical in sequence to the amino acid sequence of the β -amyloid peptide binding protein encoded by the cDNA insert of ATCC 98617, said method comprising (a) incubating with a sample a reagent that bind specifically to said polypeptide under conditions effective for specific binding; and (b) determining the binding of said reagent to said polypeptide in the sample.
18. A method for diagnosing a disease characterized by aberrant expression of human β -amyloid peptide (BAP), comprising (a) incubating a sample indicative of the aberrant expression of human β -amyloid peptide with a reagent comprising a polypeptide comprising a region at least 90% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 under conditions effective for specific binding of said reagent to said human β -amyloid peptide; and (b) determining the binding of said reagent to said human β -amyloid peptide in the sample.
19. A method for diagnosing a disease characterized by aberrant expression of human β -amyloid peptide, comprising (a) incubating a sample indicative of the aberrant expression of human β -amyloid peptide with a reagent comprising a polypeptide comprising a region at least 90% identical to the amino acid sequence of the β -amyloid peptide binding protein encoded by the cDNA insert of ATCC 98617 under conditions effective for specific binding of said reagent to said human β -amyloid peptide; and (b) determining the binding of said reagent to said human β -amyloid peptide in the sample.
20. A diagnostic process comprising analyzing for the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 1 in a sample derived from a host.
21. A method for identifying compounds which regulate the activity of a β -amyloid peptide binding protein comprising (a) incubating a sample comprising human β -amyloid peptide in a test medium containing said test compound and a reagent comprising a polypeptide comprising a region at least 90% identical to the

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amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 under conditions effective for specific binding of said reagent to said human β -amyloid peptide; (b) comparing the binding of said reagent to said peptide in the sample in the presence and absence of said test compound; and (c) relating the difference between the binding in step (b) to the test compound regulating the activity of the β -amyloid peptide binding protein.

22. A method for identifying compounds which regulate the activity of a β -amyloid peptide binding protein comprising (a) incubating a sample comprising human β -amyloid peptide in a test medium containing said test compound and a reagent comprising a polypeptide comprising a region at least 90% identical to the amino acid sequence of the β -amyloid peptide binding protein encoded by the cDNA insert of ATCC 98617 under conditions effective for specific binding of said reagent to said human β -amyloid peptide; (b) comparing the binding of said reagent to said peptide in the sample in the presence and absence of said test compound; and (c) relating the difference between the binding in step (b) to the test compound regulating the activity of the β -amyloid peptide binding protein.

23. A method for the treatment of a patient having need to inhibit β -amyloid peptide accumulation in the brain comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of BBP1.

24. A method for the treatment of a patient having need of such treatment comprising administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody which binds to an extracellular portion of BBP1.

25. A transgenic or chimeric nonhuman animal comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a degenerate variant of said polynucleotide.

26. The animal of claim 25 wherein the transgene is under the control of a regulatable expression system.

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27. A knockout nonhuman animal wherein at least one allele of the BBP1 gene has been functionally disrupted.
28. A knockout nonhuman animal wherein at least one allele of the BBP1 gene can be functionally disrupted by the induction of the Cre gene.
29. A knockout according to claim 28 wherein the Cre gene is under the control of a tissue specific promoter.
30. A knockout according to claim 28 wherein the Cre gene is under the control of a developmentally specific promoter.
31. A knockout according to claim 28 wherein the Cre gene is under the control of an inducible promoter.
32. A method for inhibiting expression of the BBP1 gene comprising providing to a cell double stranded ribonucleic acid complementary to a portion of the BBP1 gene wherein said ribonucleic acid comprises about 600 base pairs.
33. A method of inhibiting expression of the BBP1 gene in a cell comprising providing said cell with an antisense nucleic acid.